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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA, SOUTHERN DIVISION**

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PRECILLA VELASQUEZ, individual;  
THOMAS QUINTERO, individual,

Plaintiff,

vs.

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE  
DEPARTMENT, a political subdivision of the  
State of Nevada; and SCOTT MURRAY,  
individually; and RYAN THACKER,  
individually,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:19-cv-1790-JCM-DJA

**PROPOSED STIPULATED PROTECTIVE  
ORDER**

The parties to this action, by their respective counsel, having agreed to the following and for good cause shown pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1), IT IS HEREBY ORDERED as follows:

**1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action may involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure may be warranted pursuant to Rule 26(c)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled under law to treatment as confidential.

1           **2. SCOPE**

2           All documents produced in the course of discovery, all responses to discovery requests and  
3 all deposition testimony and exhibits and any other materials which may be subject to discovery  
4 (hereinafter collectively “Discovery Material”) shall be subject to this stipulated protective order  
5 concerning confidential information as set forth below. Any party, or any third party who  
6 produces documents in this litigation, may designate documents as Confidential but only after  
7 review of the documents by an attorney who has, in good faith, determined that the documents  
8 contain “Confidential Information,” as defined below, and pursuant to the procedure set forth  
9 below.

10           **3. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

11           “Confidential Information” shall mean information meriting special protection under the  
12 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and applicable case law. Confidential Information does not  
13 include information that: (a) is in the public domain at the time of disclosure; (b) becomes part of  
14 the public domain through no fault of the Receiving Party; (c) the Receiving Party can show was  
15 in its rightful and lawful possession at the time of disclosure; or (d) the Receiving Party lawfully  
16 receives from a Non-Party later without restriction as to the disclosure.

17           **4. OTHER DEFINITIONS**

18           Party: Any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, agents, and  
19 attorney(s) of record for a Party in this action (including their associates, paralegals, and  
20 support/clerical staff).

21           Non-Party: Any individual, corporation, association, or natural person or entity other than  
22 a party.

23           Protected Material: Any Discovery Material containing Confidential Information that is  
24 designated by a Party or Non-Party as “CONFIDENTIAL,” unless the Receiving Party challenges  
25 the confidentiality designation and (a) the Court decides such material is not entitled to protection  
26 as confidential; (b) the Designating Party fails to apply the Court for an order designating the  
27 material confidential within the time period specified below; or (c) the Designating Party  
28 withdraws its confidentiality designation in writing.

1        Producing Party: A Party or Non-Party that produces Discovery Material in this action.

2        Receiving Party: A Party that receives Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3        Designating Party: A Party or Non-Party that designates Discovery Material as  
4 “CONFIDENTIAL,” the Party or Non-Party designating information or items as Protected  
5 Material bears the burden of establishing good cause for the confidentiality of all such items.

6        Challenging Party: A Party that elects to initiate a challenge to a Designating Party’s  
7 confidentiality designation.

8            **5. FORM AND TIMING OF DESIGNATION**

9        Protected Material shall be so designated by the Producing Party by placing or affixing the  
10 word “CONFIDENTIAL” on the document in a manner which will not interfere with the legibility  
11 of the document and which will permit complete removal of the “CONFIDENTIAL” designation.  
12 Documents shall be designated “CONFIDENTIAL” prior to, or contemporaneously with, the  
13 production or disclosure of the documents.

14        A Designating Party must exercise restraint and make good faith efforts to limit  
15 “CONFIDENTIAL” designations to specific materials that qualify for protection under the  
16 appropriate standard. Further, a Designating Party must use good faith efforts to designate for  
17 protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or communications that qualify – so that  
18 other portions of materials, documents, items or communications for which protection is not  
19 warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order. If only a portion or portions  
20 of materials on a page or within a document merit protection, a Producing Party must so indicate  
21 by making appropriate markings in the margins but no over text.

22        A Producing Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
23 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material  
24 it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the  
25 material made available for inspection shall be needed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the inspecting  
26 Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must  
27 determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order, and,  
28 before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend

on each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins or by redacting protected portions).

Portions of depositions shall be designated Confidential when the deposition is taken within fourteen (14) business days after receipt of the transcript, if feasible. Such designation shall be specific as to the portions to be protected. A Designating Party must exercise restraint and make good faith efforts to limit “CONFIDENTIAL” designations to specific materials that qualify for protection under the appropriate standards.

Inadvertent or unintentional production of Protected Material without prior designations as “CONFIDENTIAL” shall not be deemed a waiver, in whole or in part, of the right to designate documents as Protected Material as otherwise allowed by this Order. Further, a Party may assert that disclosures or discovery material produced by another Party constitute Protected Material by informing the opposing Party by following the procedures set forth herein for a Designating Party.

## **6. PROTECTION OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

**a. General Protections.** Protected Material shall not be used or disclosed by the parties or counsel for the parties or any other person(s) identified below (¶ 6b) for any purposes whatsoever other than preparing for and conducting litigation in the above-entitled action (including any appeal).

**b. Qualified Receiving Parties and Limited Third Party Disclosures.** Protected Material shall be held in confidence by each qualified Receiving Party to whom it is disclosed, shall be used only for purposes of this action, and shall not be disclosed to any person who is not a qualified recipient. All protected Material shall be carefully maintained so as to preclude access by persons who are not qualified Receiving Parties.

Subject to these requirements, in addition to Parties and the Court, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Protected Material pursuant to this Order after executing an acknowledgment (in the form set forth at Exhibit A hereto), that he or she has read and understands the terms of this Order and is bound by it:

- 1 (1) Any officers, directors, or designated employees of a Party deemed necessary
- 2 by counsel of record in this action to aid in the prosecution, defense, or
- 3 settlement of this action;
- 4 (2) Professional outside vendors for attorneys of record (such as copying services
- 5 and translators and interpreters);
- 6 (3) Court reporters, deposition notaries and staff;
- 7 (4) The author of any document designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or the original
- 8 source of Confidential Information contained therein;
- 9 (5) Persons other than legal counsel who have been retained or specially employed
- 10 by a party as an expert witness for purposes of this lawsuit or to perform
- 11 investigative work or fact research;
- 12 (6) Deponents during the course of their depositions;
- 13 (7) Counsel for issuers of insurance policies under which any issuer may be liable
- 14 to satisfy part or all of a judgment that may be entered in these proceedings or
- 15 indemnify or reimburse payments or costs associated with these proceedings;
- 16 (8) Any private mediator or arbitrator appointed by the Court or selected by mutual
- 17 agreement of the parties and the mediator or arbitrator’s secretarial and clerical
- 18 personnel; and
- 19 (9) Any other person as to whom the Producing Party has consented to disclosure
- 20 in advance and in writing, on notice to each party hereto.

21 **c. Control of Documents.** Counsel for parties shall take reasonable efforts to prevent

22 unauthorized disclosure of Protected Material pursuant to the terms of this Order. No copies of

23 Protected Material shall be made expect by or on behalf of attorneys of record, in-house counsel or

24 the parties in this action.

25 **d. Copies.** Any person making copies of Protected Material shall maintain all copies

26 within their possession or the possession of those entitled to access to such information under the

27 Protective Order. All copies shall be immediately affixed with the designation

28 “CONFIDENTIAL” if the word does not already appear on the copy. All such copies shall be

1 afforded the full protection of this Order.

2 **7. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE**

3 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected  
 4 Material to any person in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order,  
 5 the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating party of the  
 6 unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all copies of the Protected Material, (c)  
 7 inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this  
 8 Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to  
 9 Be Bound by Stipulated Protective Order” (Exhibit A).

10 **8. FILING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

11 The Parties shall follow Rule 10-5 of the Local Rules of Practice for the U.S. District  
 12 Court of Nevada, and must file documents under seal under the Court’s electronic filing  
 13 procedures.

14 Further, the Parties recognize the presumption of public access inherent in judicial records  
 15 and that a Protective Order does not establish that documents meet the “standard for sealing set  
 16 forth in Rule 10-5 of the Local Rules of Practice for the U.S. District Court of Nevada and the  
 17 Ninth Circuit’s decisions in *Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir.  
 18 2006) and *Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Group, LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1097 (9th Cir. 2016), *cert.*  
 19 *denied sub nom. FCA U.S. LLC v. Ctr. for Auto Safety*, 137 S. Ct. 38 (2016). “A party seeking to  
 20 seal a judicial record then bears the burden of overcoming this strong presumption by meeting the  
 21 ‘compelling reasons’ standard.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178. The only exception to this rule is  
 22 that only good cause need be established “for sealed materials attached to a discovery motion  
 23 unrelated to the merits of a case.” *Chrysler Group*, 809 F. 3d at 1097 (citing *Phillips ex rel. Estates*  
 24 *of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1213–14 (9th Cir.2002).). Further, the Court should  
 25 make an independent determination regarding whether documents merits sealed status, and thus  
 26 expressly reserves the right to do. *Kamakana* 447 F.3d at 1186-87.

27 In recognition of this legal standard, and the fact that the party filing Protected Material  
 28 may not be the party that designated it confidential (and thus, may not believe good cause exists

for sealing), the Parties suggest that the procedure set forth below is followed if the sole ground for a motion to seal is that the opposing party (or non-party) has designated a document as subject to protection pursuant to this Stipulated Protective Order: The Party filing such Protected Materials may assert in the accompanying motion any reasons why the Protected Materials should not, in fact, be kept under seal and the Designating Party, who must be properly noticed, may likewise file a response asserting its position that the Protected Material merits protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and attaching a declaration supporting the assertion that the designated material meets the applicable standard.

### **9. CHALLENGES TO PROTECTED MATERIAL**

Any designation of Protected Material is subject to challenge. The following procedures shall apply to any such challenge:

**a. Burden.** The burden of proving the necessity of a “CONFIDENTIAL” designation remains with the party asserting confidentiality.

**b. Notice; Opportunity to Challenge.** A party who contends that Protected Material is not entitled to confidential treatment shall give written notice to the party who affixed the “CONFIDENTIAL” designation of the specific basis for the challenge. The party who so designated the documents shall have ten (10) days from service of the written notice to determine if the dispute can be resolved without judicial intervention and, if not, to move for an Order confirming the “CONFIDENTIAL” designation, and the status as Protected Material.

**c. Treatment as Protected Material until Order or Withdrawal.** Notwithstanding any challenge to the designation of documents as such, all material previously designated “CONFIDENTIAL” shall continue to be treated as Protected Material subject to the full protections of this Order until one of the following occurs: (1) the Party who claims that the documents are Protected Material withdraws such designation in writing; (2) the Party who claims that the documents are confidential fails to move timely for an Order designating the documents as confidential as set forth in paragraph 9.b. above; or (3) the Court rules that the documents are not Protected Material and/or should no longer be designated as “Confidential.”

**d. No Waiver.** Challenges to the confidentiality of documents may be made at any time

1 and are not waived by the failure to raise the challenge at the time of initial disclosure or  
2 designation.

### 3 **10. DURATION; CONCLUSION OF LITIGATION**

4 All provisions of this Order restricting the use of Protected Material shall continue to be  
5 binding after the conclusion of the litigation unless otherwise agreed or ordered. However, the  
6 dismissal of this action will terminate the jurisdiction of this Court, including over this Order.

7 Within thirty (30) days of the final termination of in the above-entitled action, which  
8 would be either a final judgment on all claims or stipulation and order for dismissal with  
9 prejudice, all documents and information designated as CONFIDENTIAL by a Designating Party  
10 and which has not been challenged, including any copies, or documents containing information  
11 taken therefrom, shall be returned to the Designating Party. In the alternative, within thirty (30)  
12 days of the final termination of this case, which would be either a final judgment on all claims or  
13 stipulation and order for dismissal with prejudice, all such documents, including copies, may be  
14 shredded or disposed of in a manner to ensure the destruction thereof and a declaration certifying  
15 such destruction or disposal provided to the Designating Party. To the extent a party has  
16 designated portions of a deposition transcript as CONFIDENTIAL, the non-designating party is  
17 under no obligation or duty to shred or dispose of the deposition transcript, however, the  
18 CONFIDENTIAL designation will remain.

### 19 **11. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN** 20 **OTHER LITIGATION.**

21 If a Party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel  
22 disclosure of Protected Material designated by another Party or Non-party, the Party must so  
23 notify the Designating Party, in writing (by e-mail or fax, if possible) within three (3) court days  
24 after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or  
25 court order.

### 26 **12. ORDER SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION**

27 This Order shall be subject to modification on motion of any Party or any other person  
28 who may show an adequate interest in in the above-entitled action to intervene for purposes of



1 addressing the scope and terms of this Order. The Order shall not, however, be modified until the  
2 Parties shall have been given notice and an opportunity to be heard on the proposed modification.

3 **13. NO JUDICIAL DETERMINATION**

4 This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the Parties and for  
5 the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial  
6 determination that any specific document or item of information designated as CONFIDENTIAL  
7 by counsel is subject to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or  
8 otherwise until such time as a document-specific ruling shall have been made.

9 **14. MISCELLANEOUS**

10 **a. Public Health and Safety.** Nothing in this Order is intended to prevent any Party from  
11 raising with the Court any concern that the non-disclosure of certain Protected Material may have  
12 a possible adverse effect upon the general public health or safety, or the administration or  
13 operation of government or public office.

14 **b. Right to Further Relief.** Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek  
15 its modification by the Court in the future.

16 **c. Right to Assert Other Objections.** By stipulating to the entry of this Order, no Party  
17 waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or  
18 item on any ground not addressed in this Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on  
19 any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

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